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1. After the February coup, a new, more stringent system of passport and frontier controls was initiated. Utilizing highly trained intelligence personnel who were aided by railway employees, hotel help, and airport workers, the government kept a thorough watch on all suspicious persons entering and leaving the country.
2. Originally, the procedure involved trailing all persons reported as suspicious by informants, tapping their phones, searching their hotel rooms, opening their mail, and trailing their acquaintances. It was found, however, that this system was too expensive and uncovered too many false leads, so the method was changed to the one used today.
3. When a suspect enters the country by train, the suspicions of the railway employees are reported to the security men, who board the train at the frontier and try to verify the reports. If the suspicions seem justified, the procedure outlined above is used.
4. A person leaving the country is kept under surveillance by the railway conductor and dining and sleeping car attendants, who phone, cable, or teletype their suspicions ahead to the security police. The intelligence and security men then board the train at the station before the border and thoroughly search the suspect. Railway personnel are given detailed instructions about the things they must try to observe. To this end, they try to talk to the traveler, mail his letters at stations, and gain his confidence. On the international trains, many foreign nationals, especially Germans, are employed by Czech intelligence. The procedure on airlines is similar to that on the railways. The frontier service is held in high regard by the Central Office because the amount and the quality of information received is good, albeit expensive.

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